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FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE DETECTION SURVEY OF THE KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WASHINGTON

by

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During August, an aerial forest insect and disease detection survey was conducted on the Kaniksu National Forest. The following is a brief resume of current conditions (Fig. 1).

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE, Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopk.--Mountain pine beetle continues to cause losses in western white pine stands below Upper Priest Falls; however, very few large white pines remain, and the number of new faders was decreased significantly over 1970. The Lightning Creek infestation continues to be active. Numerous new small groups of dead and dying trees were observed in the drainage. The only other area of activity of consequence occurs in the Lion Creek drainage at the north end of Priest Lake, on adjoining private lands.

PINE ENGRAVER, Ips pini (Say)--Activity is confined to a few small isolated groups except for a spot of 50 trees near Addie and some scattered faded lodgepole pines at the head of Mission Creek near Copeland.

DOUGLAS-FIR BEETLE, Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Hopk.--Infestations were detected north of Bead Lake. A total of 25 groups of faders containing from 2 to 50 trees each occur in this area.

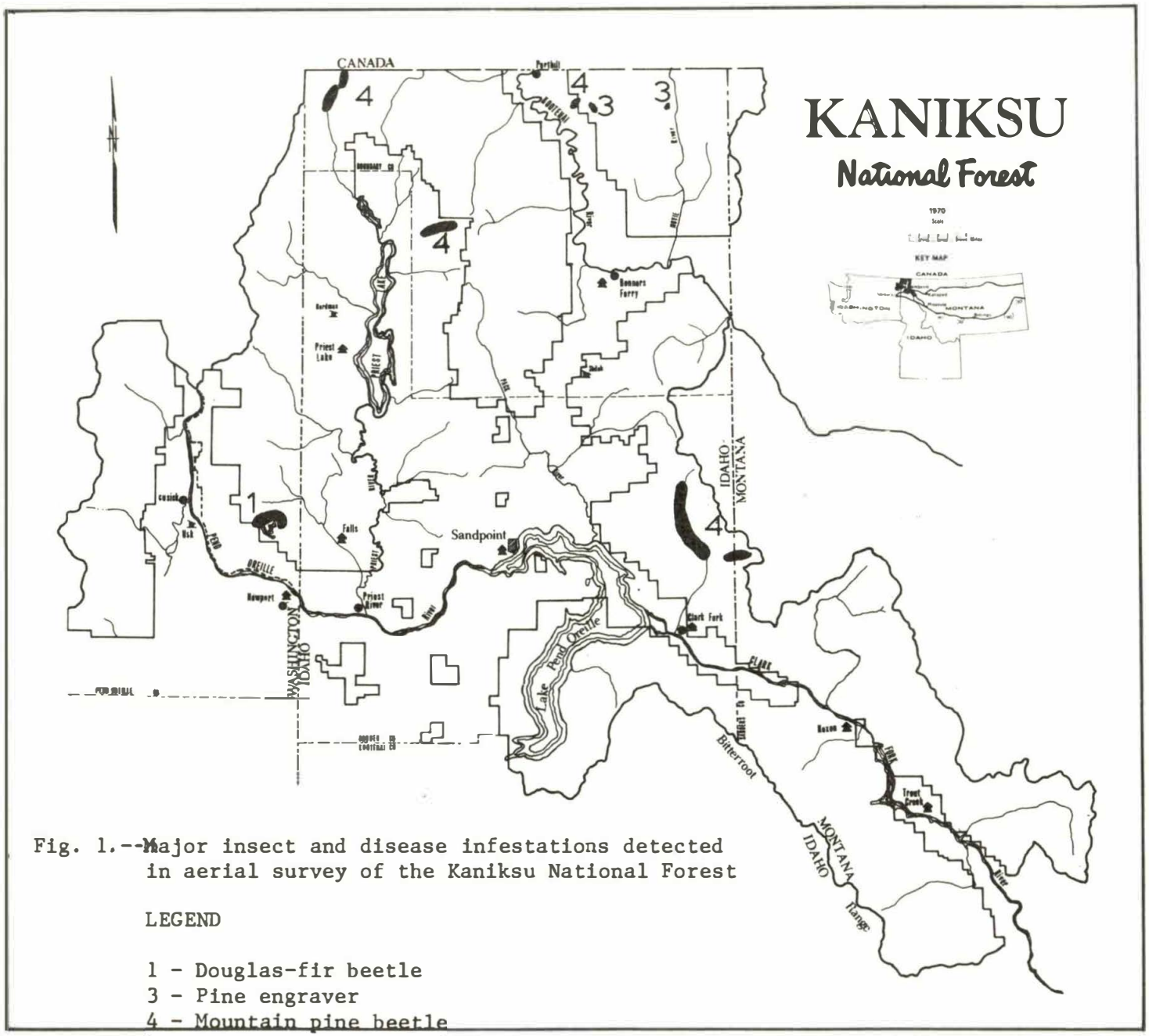

Fig. 1.--Major insect and disease infestations detected in aerial survey of the Kaniksu National Forest

LEGEND

1 - Douglas-fir beetle
3 - Pine engraver
4 - Mountain pine beetle